

An Educational Read & Color Book of

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LEARNING
EXPERIENCE

CALIFORNIA INDIANS





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An Educational Coloring Book
of
CALIFORNIA INDIANS



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TRIBE NAME:	TIPAI-IPAI
LANGUAGE:	YUMAN DIVISION OF HOKAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND NORTHERN BAJA CALIFORNIA
KIND OF HOUSE:	DOME-SHAPED STRUCTURE MADE FROM POLES COVERED WITH EITHER THATCH, BRUSH, OR PALM LEAF; CAVES (DEPENDING ON LOCATION AND SEASON)
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORNS, CACTUS, CLOVER, CHERRIES, PLUMS, BERRIES, PRICKLY PEAR, AND SMALL GAME
INTERESTING FACTS:	The words Tipai and Ipai both mean "people" in Yuman language. The "people" were made up of individual tribelets each lead by clan chiefs. The shaman or holy man was an important member of each tribe. The shaman led the tribe in the major yearly ceremony, called the kaurk, that lasted from four to eight days. During this time, gifts were given and the dead were remembered. The women gathered seeds and grains while the men hunted small game and deer with bows and arrows or throwing sticks. The tribe made baskets and pottery used for gathering food and storing it.



THE PIPE MAKERS





TRIBE NAME:	LUISENO
LANGUAGE:	TAKIC DIVISION OF UTO-AZTECAN LANGUAGE
WHERE THEY LIVED:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST
KIND OF HOUSE:	CONE-SHAPED STRUCTURE THATCHED WITH REEDS, BRUSH, OR BARK. SOME EARTHEN HOMES USED IN WINTER
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORNS, SEEDS, NUTS, BERRIES, SUNFLOWER SEEDS, PINE NUTS, SMALL GAME, DEER, FISH, AND WATERFOWL
INTERESTING FACTS:	The Luiseno loved ceremonies, and had many different ones every year. They celebrated hunting trips, the coming of age of children, marriage, rain-making, peace, and war. When a member of the tribe died, there was a special ceremony to protect the family from evil spirits. Each village had a special place for the ceremonies, and a sweathouse, where fires kept the room hot. Indians went to the sweathouse because they thought it helped make them healthy and more religious. The Luiseno people made special arrangements of colored sand, called sand paintings, that were used in religious ceremonies.



THE SAND PAINTER





TRIBE NAME:	CAHUILLA
LANGUAGE:	TAKIC DIVISION OF UTO-AZTECAN LANGUAGE
WHERE THEY LIVED:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, SOUTHWEST OF THE SAN BERNADINO MOUNTAINS
KIND OF HOUSE:	DOMED BRUSH SHELTERS OR RECTANGULAR THATCHED HOUSES
WHAT THEY ATE:	FISH, SMALL GAME, ACORNS, PINE NUTS, ROOTS, BERRIES, SEED, CORN, SQUASH, AND BEANS
INTERESTING FACTS:	Cahuilla is thought to have derived from the tribal word "kawiya", which means "master". There were two groups of Cahuilla, the Coyote and Wildcat, and each of these groups had several smaller groups called clans. Each child belonged to his father's clan, and when the child grew up, had to choose a wife or husband from the other group and another clan. The hereditary leader of each clan was in charge of the clan ceremonies, and their wealth. Disease was cured by the shaman, who was always a man, and women who used medicines made from herbs and other plants.



SHAMAN GATHERING
CEREMONIAL ITEMS





TRIBE NAME:	GABRIELINO
LANGUAGE:	TAKIC OF UTO-AZTECAN LANGUAGE
WHERE THEY LIVED:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AROUND PRESENT DAY LOS ANGELES
KIND OF HOUSE:	LARGE, MULTI-FAMILY STRUCTURES COVERED WITH TULE MATS
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORNS, PINE NUTS, FISH, SEA LIONS, DEER AND SMALL GAME
INTERESTING FACTS:	Each Gabrielino village was headed by a chief whose position was hereditary (passed from father to son). If there were no sons in the family, a daughter could become chief. The chief's job was to settle arguments, lead war parties and to help the village. The people believed in many gods and sacred beings, such as Crows, Eagles, and Owls. They believed spirits lived in springs and lakes. Every year, the tribe had an eight-day ceremony. During this time, babies got named and people who had died were remembered by making life-sized images of them. The Gabrielino Indians made beautiful baskets, pottery, carved pipes and ornaments.



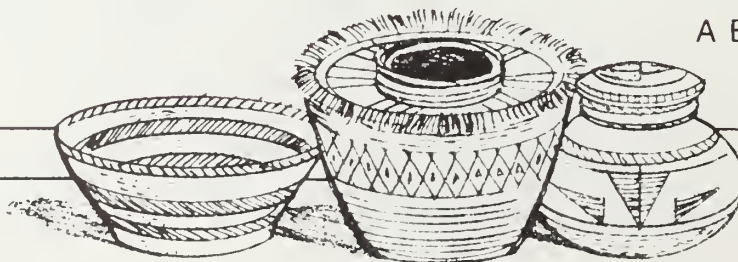
"WHIRLING MEDICINE
DANCER"





TRIBE NAME:	CHUMASH
LANGUAGE:	HOKAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AROUND PRESENT DAY SANTA BARBARA
KIND OF HOUSE:	LARGE CIRCULAR DOMED HOUSE OF POLE CONSTRUCTION, COVERED WITH WOVEN GRASS. REED MATS WERE USED AS PARTITIONS BETWEEN FAMILIES AND TO COVER THE FLOOR.
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORNS, PINE NUTS, CHERRIES, SEEDS. BERRIES, DEER, SMALL GAME, FISH, AND WATERFOWL
INTERESTING FACTS:	The Chumash tribe consisted of at least six groups, spread throughout southern California. The head of each village was the richest man in the village. Wealth and position was handed down from father to son. The tribe made very good baskets, water bottles, and other articles by weaving reeds together. Water bottles were coated on the inside with a kind of asphalt. The Chumash were well known for their long light-weight canoes, that were made from wooden planks lashed together and coated with the same asphalt.

A BOY IS ACCEPTED INTO
A SECRET SOCIETY







TRIBE NAME: YOKUTS

LANGUAGE: PENUTIAN

WHERE THEY LIVED: SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AND THE WESTERN FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA

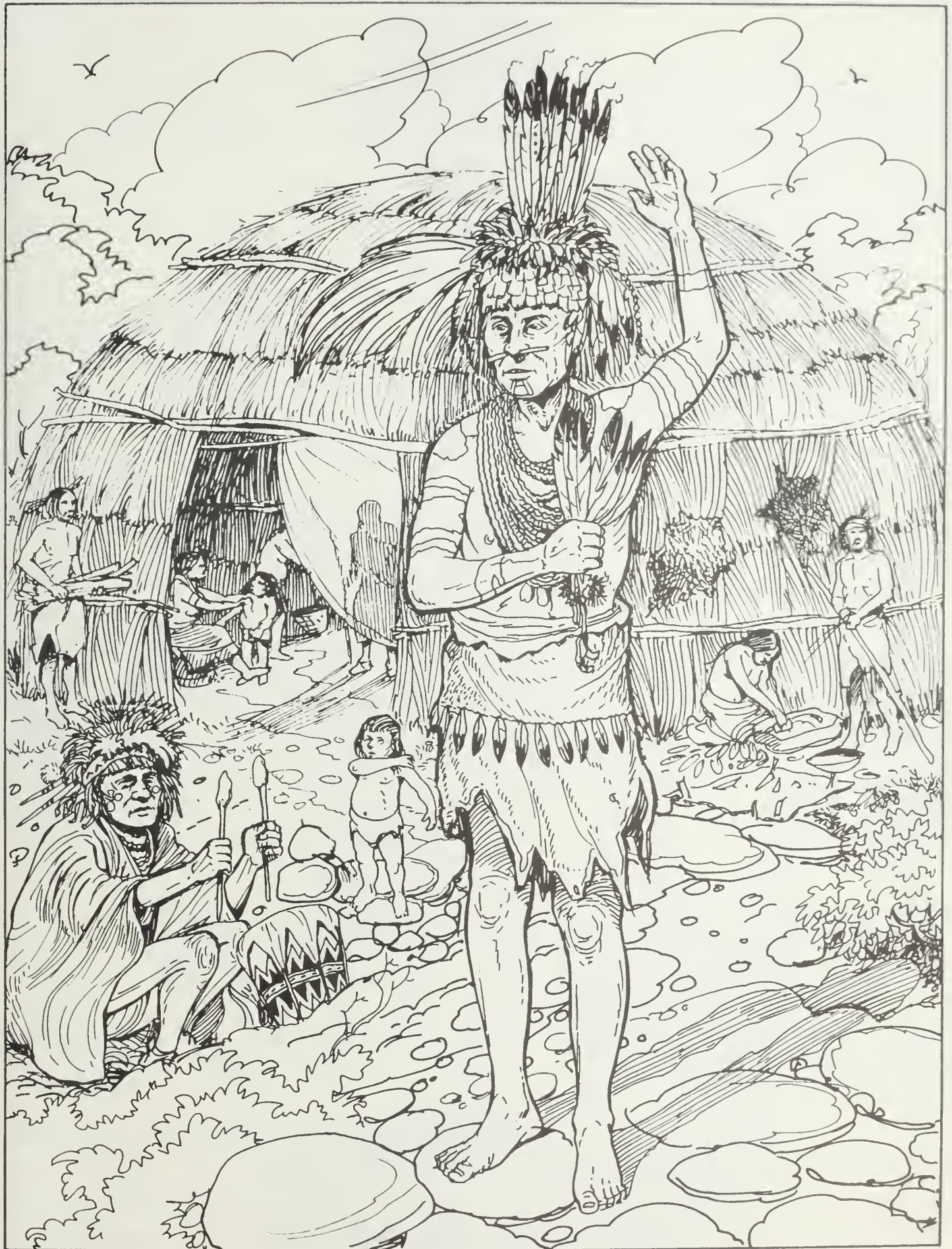
KIND OF HOUSE: SOUTH: SINGLE AND 10-FAMILY ELLIPTICAL STRUCTURE MADE OF POLES COVERED WITH TULE
NORTH: SIMILAR SINGLE FAMILY STRUCTURE
FOOTHILLS: CONE-SHAPED HUT WITH GRASS OR BARK THATCH

WHAT THEY ATE: FISH, WILD FOWL, SEEDS, PINE NUTS, BERRIES, ROOTS, DEER AND SMALL GAME

INTERESTING FACTS: It is believed that this large tribe could have included as many as 50,000 members. Besides the three main divisions of North, South and Foothill Yokuts, the main divisions were divided into many tribes. Each of the approximately fifty tribes, had its own name and territory. The language spoken by each tribe was slightly different as well. Each tribe had a wealthy chief, who had to help the poor and entertain guests. The shaman was important. He usually got his job through a dream, or by searching for special powers.

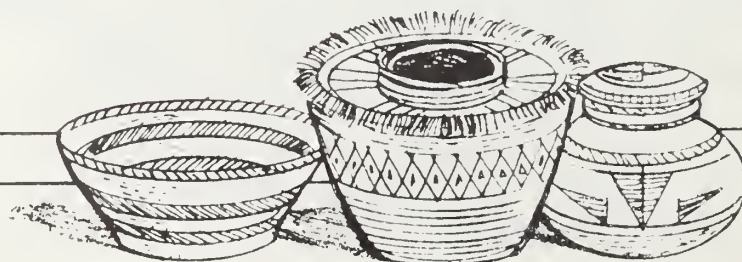


CALLING THE SPIRITS





TRIBE NAME:	COSTANOAN
LANGUAGE:	PENUTIAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	CALIFORNIA CENTRAL COAST
KIND OF HOUSE:	DOMED HOUSE; A POLE FRAME-WORK THATCHED WITH TULE, GRASS, AND FERN. SOME CONE-SHAPED, WITH REDWOOD SLABS
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORN, SEED, NUTS, BERRIES, GRAPES, HONEY, FISH, DEER, BEAR, MOUNTAIN LION, AND SMALL GAME
INTERESTING FACTS:	Costanoan means "coast people" in Spanish. Individual tribes had one or more villages, each headed by a chief and council of elders. The chief could be a woman if no boys were born into the ruling family. The tribe had two major clans, the Deer and Bear clans, who had different functions in the tribes. The Costanoans worshipped the sun and other gods. The shamans were thought to be able to control the weather and cure diseases. Dreams were believed to have special meanings that only the shaman could understand. The hunters hid in deerhead disguises when they hunted deer for food. Tribe members made baskets of reeds, and also wove fish traps and sifters for seeds and grain.



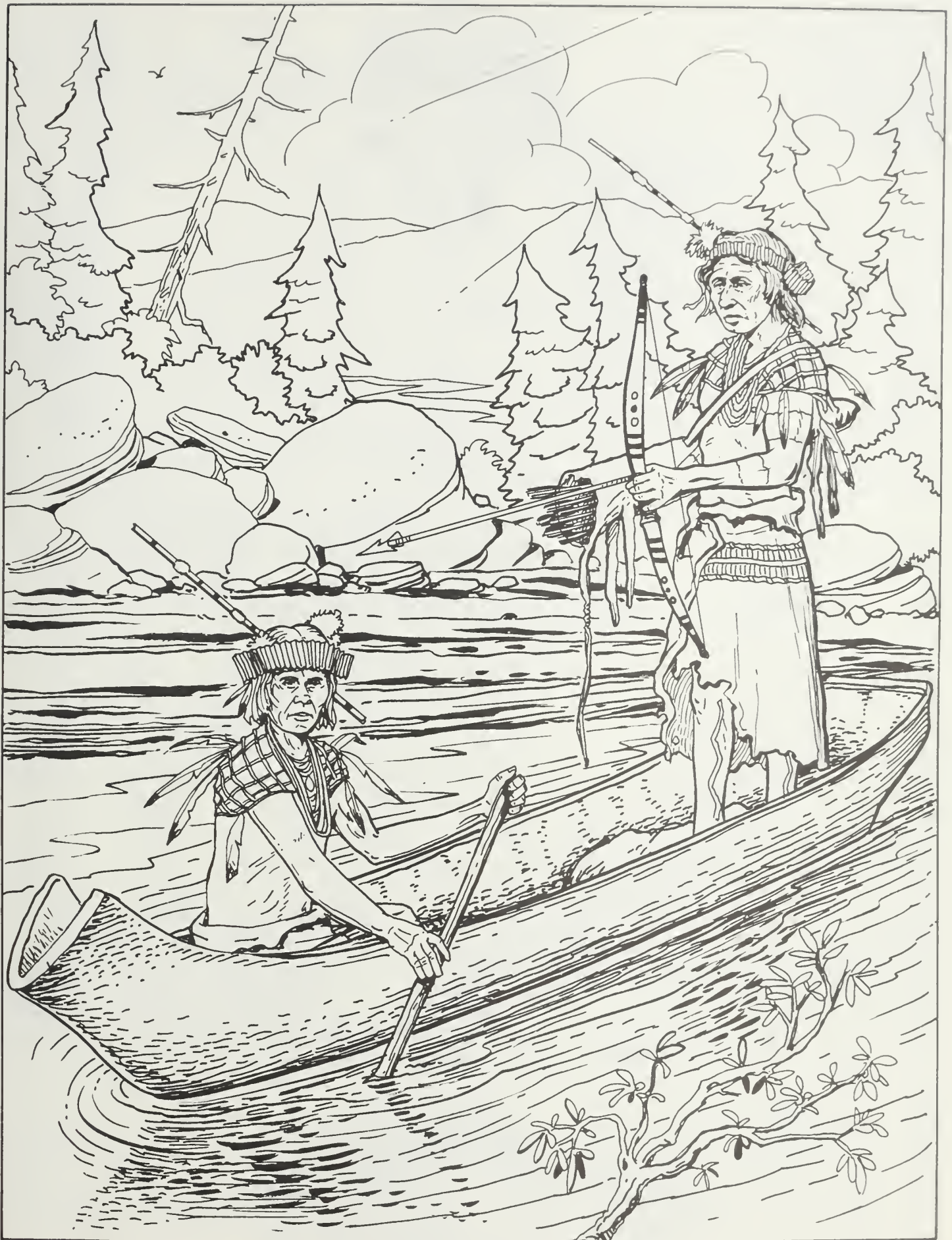
A FEMALE CHIEFTAIN





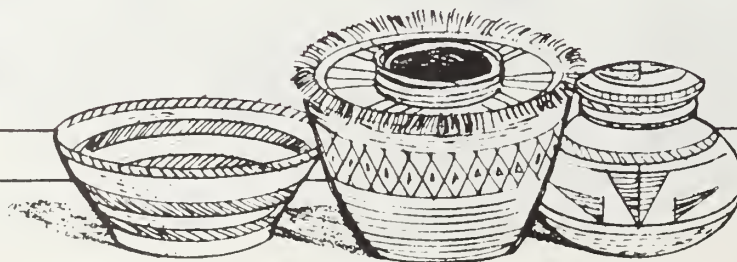
TRIBE NAME:	MIWOK
LANGUAGE:	PENUTIAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COAST, BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND MONTEREY
KIND OF HOUSE:	CONE-SHAPED STRUCTURE MADE FROM A BARK, BRUSH, GRASS, OR TULE COVERED POLE FRAMEWORK
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORNS, PINE NUTS, BUCKEYES, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, FISH, DEER, ELK, BEAR, SMALL GAME, AND WATERFOWL
INTERESTING FACTS:	Miwok Indians lived in small villages. Several villages formed a tribelet that spoke the same dialect. Each tribelet had its own chief who settled arguments and decided when and how to harvest the acorns, their most important crop. The Miwok were fond of dancing, and had dances for religious ceremonies and for social events. The dance house was an important part of each village, as was their "men only" sweathouse. In some of the tribes, women held powerful positions. They were in charge of festivals and made sure the dance house was built properly. The Miwok believed that their shaman could control the weather and find things that people had lost. The tribe made special baskets to beat seeds from plants, and to be used as cradles for their babies. They also wove rabbit skins into blankets that were soft and warm.

HUNTING BY CANOE

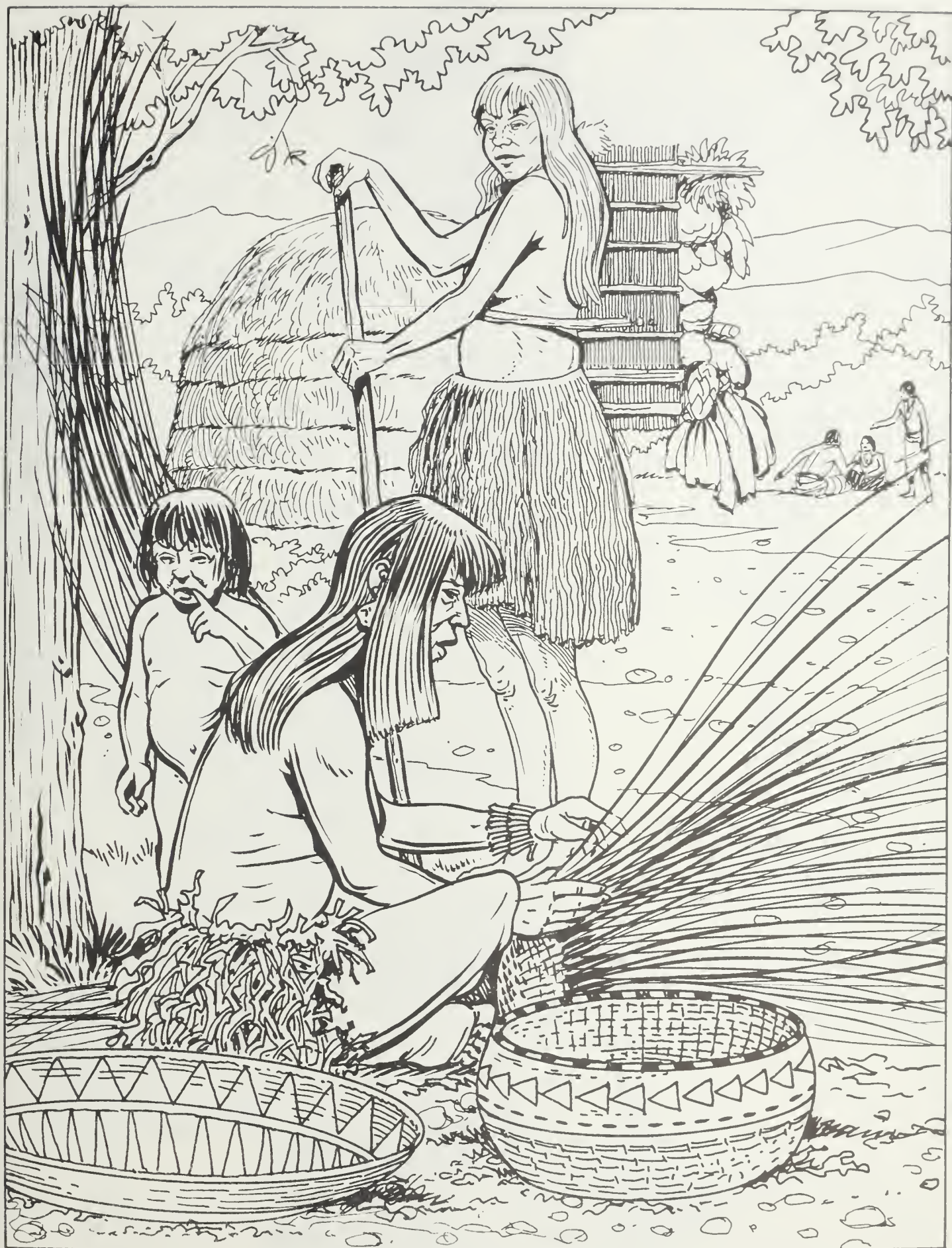




TRIBE NAME:	POMO
LANGUAGE:	POMOAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, IN THE RUSSIAN RIVER VALLEY
KIND OF HOUSE:	CONE-SHAPED OR CIRCULAR HOUSE, COVERED WITH EITHER TULE OR BARK
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORNS, FISH, DEER, ELK, WATER- FOWL, ROOTS, BERRIES, AND SMALL GAME
INTERESTING FACTS:	There were seven groups of Pomo Indians. Each group spoke a different dialect, but lived in similar ways. Each group was divided into tribelets who were headed by a chieftan. Sometimes several of the tribelets formed a larger group for special reasons. The Pomo practiced a very complicated religion. The various tribal society members dressed like gods and ghosts, and performed special dances to celebrate the ripening of crops, to welcome young boys into the adult world, and to ask for good crops and fortune from the gods. The Pomo Indians used a special plant called "tule" to weave baskets, moccasins, mats, and boots, and also to build their houses.

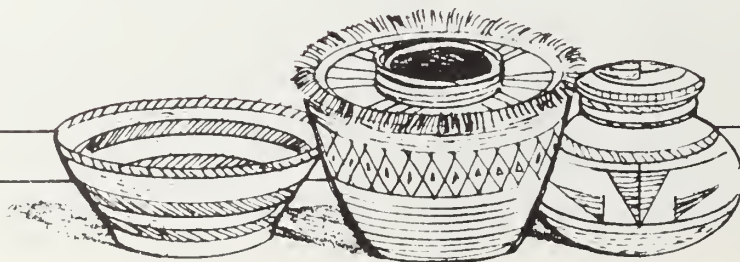


THE BASKET WEAVERS





TRIBE NAME:	YUKI
LANGUAGE:	YUKIAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	UPPER EEL RIVER VALLEY
KIND OF HOUSE:	CONE-SHAPED BARK-COVERED POLE FRAME IN THE WINTER; BRUSH COVERED IN THE SUMMER
WHAT THEY ATE:	ACORNS, FISH, DEER, SEEDS, NUTS, BERRIES, GRASSHOPPERS, AND BIRD EGGS
INTERESTING FACTS:	The Yuki Indians were named by the Wintun Indians. Yuki means "enemy" in the Wintun language. There were six groups of Yuki, divided into tribes. Each tribelet consisted of several villages, and each village elected a chief and a war chief to be their leaders. The villages also had a shaman who cured by casting spells, and other doctors who used herbs and medicines for curing disease. They worshipped a main god called "Taikomol," which means "he who walks alone". The Yuki ceremonial life centered around the various stages of development into adulthood.



THE YUKI FAMILY





TRIBE NAME:	WINTU OR WINTUN
LANGUAGE:	WINTUN DIVISION OF PENUTIAN LANGUAGE
WHERE THEY LIVED:	NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA
KIND OF HOUSE:	CONE-SHAPED STRUCTURE, POLE FRAMEWORK COVERED WITH BARK
WHAT THEY ATE:	DEER, SMALL GAME, BEAR, SALMON TROUT, ACORNS, SEEDS, NUTS, AND BERRIES
INTERESTING FACTS:	Wintu villages were lead by the chief, a job usually passed on from father to son. Another important person in each village was the shaman, or religious leader, who was chosen and taught by an older shaman. The shaman lead the tribe in worshipping the "one who is above", their main god. Besides the "one who is above", the tribe prayed and talked to the Sun every morning. The shaman was also the tribe's doctor. To cure the sick, the shaman sucked out the disease. They believed that Wintu who died went to the sky and traveled along the Milky Way. The men worked together to gather food. The tribe made baskets and sifters to help make flour and to hold the grain and berries.

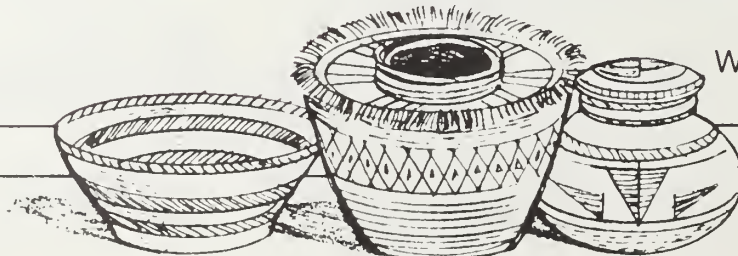


CEREMONIAL DANCE





TRIBE NAME:	HUPA
LANGUAGE:	ATHAPASCAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA, ALONG THE TRINITY RIVER
KIND OF HOUSE:	FAMILY HOUSE WAS BUILT OVER A SQUARE EARTH PIT, WITH CEDAR PLANKS AND A THREE-PITCHED ROOF.
WHAT THEY ATE:	SALMON, TROUT, NUTS, STURGEON, BERRIES, SEEDS, DEER, AND ELK
INTERESTING FACTS:	Hupa women wore a kind of basket cap to cushion the straps that held their carrying baskets. They made baskets, bowls, and storage containers that held the family treasures such as white deerskins, headdresses that were decorated with redheaded woodpecker feathers, and shells that were used as money. These treasures were the wealth of the family and were used to decide which families were the most important. Hupa Indians believed in many gods and holy beings. They had two big religious ceremonies every year, plus, ceremonies that celebrated the salmon returning from the ocean to their rivers each spring and the time when the acorns were ripe for picking and making into flour.



WHITE DEERSKIN DANCE

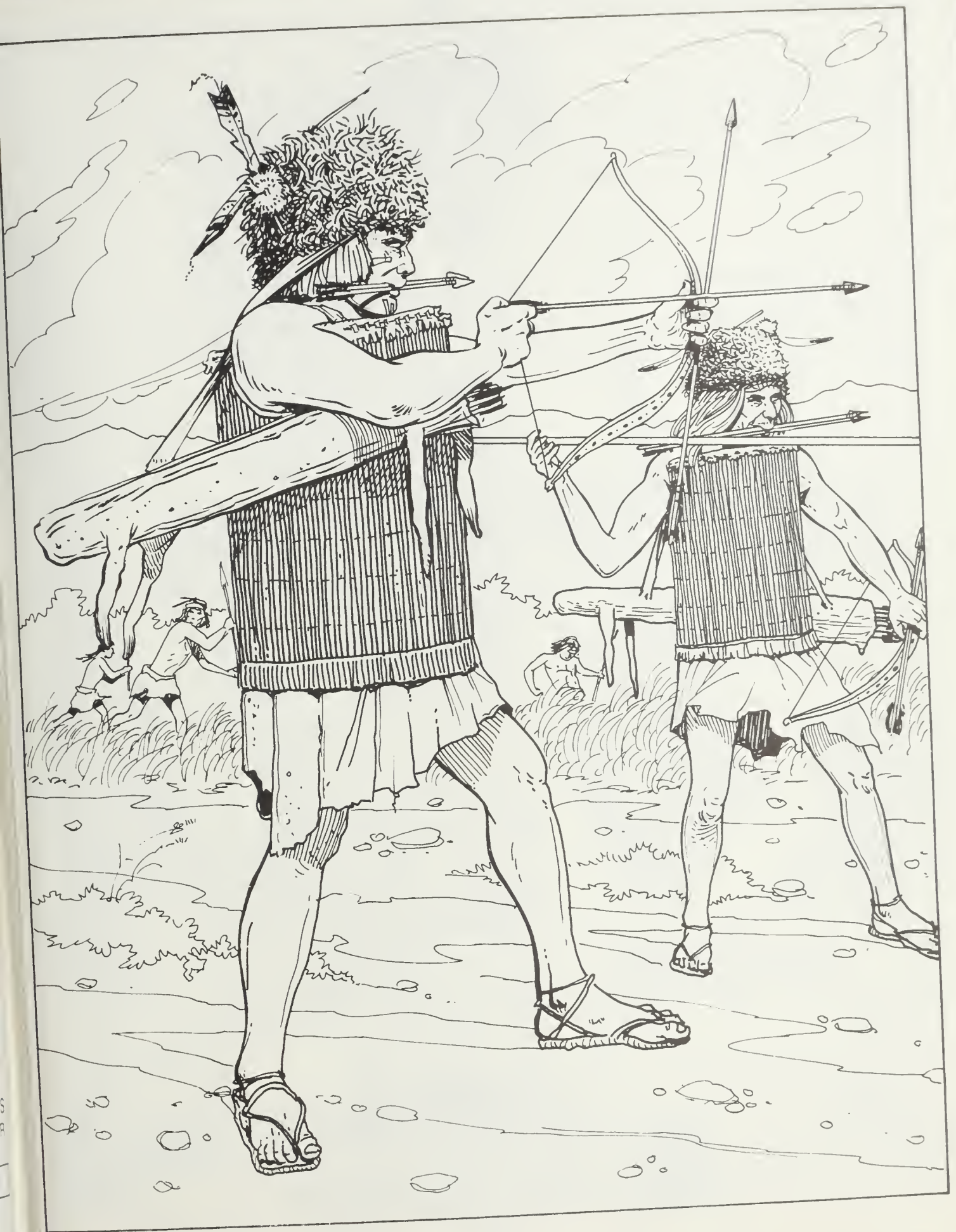




TRIBE NAME:	KAROK
LANGUAGE:	HOKAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA, ALONG THE KLAMATH RIVER
KIND OF HOUSE:	FAMILY HOUSE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUILT OF PLANKS OVER EARTH PIT. MEN AND OLDER BOYS SLEPT IN EARTH SWEATHOUSES, DUG SEVERAL FEET DEEP AND COVERED WITH PLANKS.
WHAT THEY ATE:	SALMON, DEER, ACORNS, BEAR, ELK, SMALL GAME, AND VENISON
INTERESTING FACTS:	The name Karok meant "upstream" while their neighbors farther down the river, were called Yurok, meaning "downstream." There were three clusters of Karok villages. There were no real leaders, except that rich men had more power. The Karok Indians were hard working and thrifty. They used shells for money. Shells were used to pay fines when a tribal member committed some crime. Karok women wore necklaces, and had three lines tatooed onto their chins. Both men and women would wear earrings and nose ornaments. Warriors wore woven rod vests, as protective armour.

WARRIORS
IN WOODEN ARMOR







TRIBE NAME:	ACHOMAWI
LANGUAGE:	PALAIHNIHAN DIVISION OF HOKAN LANGUAGE
WHERE THEY LIVED:	NORTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA
KIND OF HOUSE:	SUMMER: CONE-SHAPED STRUCTURE MADE FROM POLES, COVERED WITH TULE WINTER: WOOD FRAME HOUSE PARTIALLY UNDERGROUND, COVERED WITH GRASS, TULE, BARK AND DIRT
WHAT THEY ATE:	FISH, WATERFOWL, EGGS, TULE SPROUTS, INSECTS, GAME, AND BERRIES
INTERESTING FACTS:	Achomawi means "river people" in the Hokan language. There were nine small tribes of these "river people". Their chiefs were chosen for popularity and for their ability. Many were believed to have supernatural powers. Boys of the tribe went up to the mountains when they were to become men. They stayed in the mountains praying for special powers and searching for a "tinihowi", their name for a guardian spirit. Babies were carried on a cradle board while their mothers gathered tule sprouts in the spring, and seeds, roots and bulbs during the rest of the year.

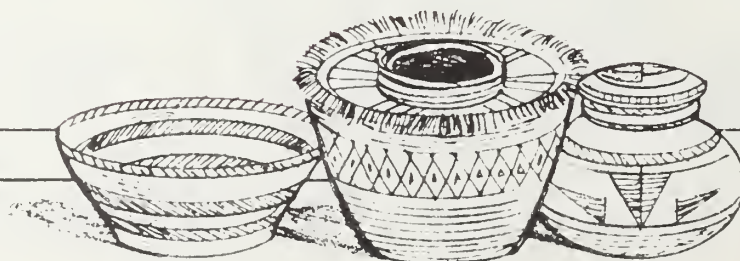


GATHERING ROOTS





TRIBE NAME:	YUROK
LANGUAGE:	ALGONQUIAN
WHERE THEY LIVED:	NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA'S PACIFIC COAST AND LOWER KLAMATH RIVER
KIND OF HOUSE:	A REDWOOD PLANK STRUCTURE WITH A GABLED ROOF
WHAT THEY ATE:	SALMON, ACORNS, FISH, SHELLFISH, SEA LIONS, ELK, DEER, SMALL GAME, AND SEEDS
INTERESTING FACTS:	A small number of Yurok men belonged to an upper class called "peyerk", which means "real men". They received special training for the job of leading the tribe. This group had a special way of talking, and lived higher in the hills than the rest of the tribe (commoners). The Yurok believed in a supreme being that they called Wohpekumeu. They had many dances and religious ceremonies. The tribe's doctors were women who cured people by praying for them and listening to the sick person tell what they had done wrong (confession). They were a peaceful tribe, that existed by fishing, gathering, and occasionally hunting. Their redwood canoes were able to be used in rapidly flowing rivers and in the Pacific Ocean.



CEREMONIAL ATTIRE



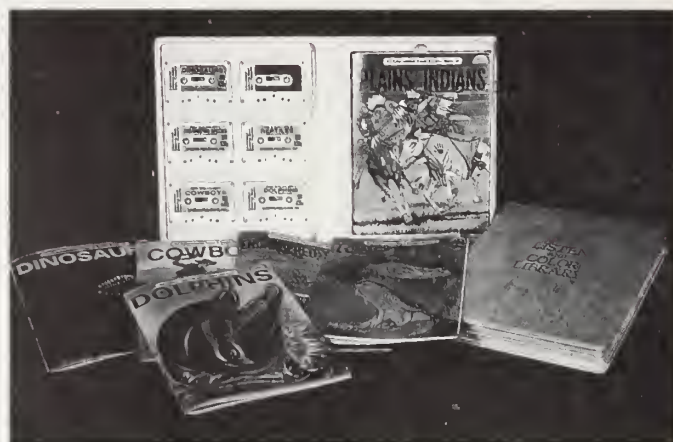
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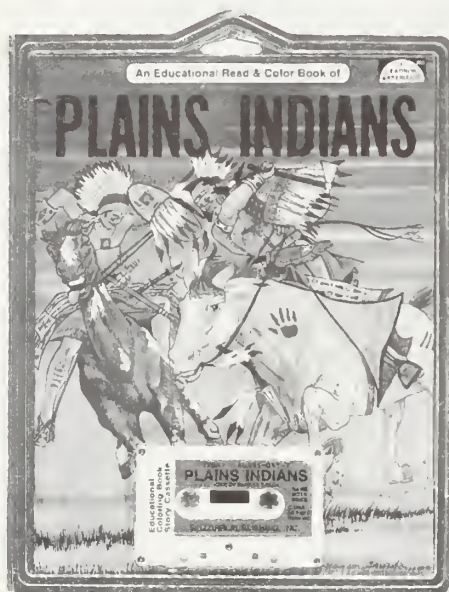
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